

REMARKS

Claims 1-9, 11-12, and 16-20 are pending in the present application. Claims 1-6, 8-12, and 16-19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,414,741 (Hasegawa, et al.) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0046909 (Sekiguchi). Applicant has amended claims 1 and 12, and has added new claims 22-26. No new matter has been introduced.

The Examiner objected to claims 7 and 20 as being dependent on rejected base claims, but indicated that these claims would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all limitations of their base claim and any intervening claims. Applicant thanks the Examiner for so indicating. However, Applicant urges that amended independent claims 1 and 12 are patentable for the reasons presented below.

Applicant has amended claims 1 and 12 to recite that the *dents [generated by compression] are conductive particles between the gate pads of the TFT array panel and leads on said printed circuit film*. At the very least, the combination of Hasegawa and Sekiguchi fails to disclose or suggest this limitation.

Hasegawa discloses using a CCD camera to observe conductive particles between an inner dummy lead wire and a wire-omitting portion. The dummy lead wire 115 is a non-electrically connecting terminal disposed on a tape carrier package 22, while the wire-omitting portion 135 is a portion of a peripheral connecting area 153 of a display cell 16. Thus, the non-electrically connecting dummy lead wire is not a lead as recited in Applicant's claims 1 and 12, and the wire omitting portion 135 corresponds to the spaces between the gate pads recited in Applicant's claims 1 and 12. Thus, Applicant urges that the position of conductive particles observed in Hasegawa is different from the position of the conductive particles inspected by the inspection unit recited in Applicant's claims 1 and 12.

Sekiguchi is directed to a liquid crystal display panel that includes a structure for preventing electrolytic corrosion of lead electrodes that supply electric signals to pixel

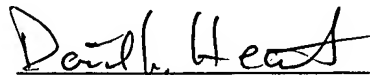
electrodes. However, Applicant urges that Sekiguchi does not rectify these deficiencies of Hasegawa. Since the combination of Hasegawa and Sekiguchi fails to disclose or suggest *dents [generated by compression] are conductive particles between the gate pads of the TFT array panel and leads on said printed circuit film*, as essentially recited in claims 1 and 12, Applicant urges that a *prima facie* case of obviousness against claims 1 and 12 over Hasegawa and Sekiguchi cannot be maintained. Reconsideration and withdrawal of these section 103 rejections are respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

Applicant urges that claims 1-9, 11-12, 16-20, and new claims 22-25 are in condition for allowance for at least the reasons stated. Early and favorable action on this case is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

By:



David L. Heath

Reg. No. 46,763

Attorney for Applicant

Mailing Address:

F. Chau & Associates, LLP
130 Woodbury Road
Woodbury NY 11797
(516) 692-8888
(516) 692-8889 (FAX)